INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1900-TWENTY PAGES.

BOERS IN POSSESSION OF VANTAGE POINTS ABOUT PRETORIA.

Fen Thousand Were Ready to Defend Their Capital When Last Reports Were Sent Out.

KRUGER MACHADODORP

PART OF HIS ARMY PROTECTING THE ROAD LEADING THERE.

His Gold Secreted in Portuguese Ter- to Senekal after fighting eastward and ritory, Where He Will Also Probably Go Before Long.

LORD ROBERTS HEARD FROM

HE REPORTS THAT FRENCH IS NORTH OF JOHANNESBURG.

Met with Strong Opposition, but Was Successful-Spencer Wilkinson's Review of the Situation.

LOURENZO MARQUES, June 2.-President Kruger yesterday was still at Machadodorp (about half way between Pretoria and the Portuguese frontier, on the railroad between the Transvaal capital and Delagoa bay.) Boer commandos, totaling about 10,000 men, held, on Thursday, all the positions and hills around Pretoria large commando was at Bronk. hurst's spruit (about forty miles from Pretoria, on the railroad leading to Delegoa

Telegraphic communication with the Transvaal is closed to the public. Feverish excitement prevails here owing to the almost total absence of news from either

The object of the trip here of Fritchie Eloff, Kruger's son-in-law, and Dr. Heyman, the President's physician, appears to have been to place a large amount of gold

Last Stand at Machadodorp.

CAPE TOWN, June 2 -- A dispatch to the this city, from Delagoa Bay etoria will surrender. President Kruger, according to this correspondent, is at Middleburg, and, he adds, it is expected that the last stand of the Boers will be made at Machadodorp.

OCCUPATION OF JOHANNESBURG.

Lord Roberts Tells of the Hoisting of

the British Flag. LONDON, June 2.-A cablegram from Lord Roberts, dated Johannesburg, May 31, but which was not dispatched from there until 8:30 a. m., of June 1, was re- tal. ceived by the War Office to-night. It says: "The occupation of Johannesburg passed off quite satisfactorily, thanks to the excellent arrangement made by Dr. Kraus, the Transvaal commandant here, and or- Staters near Senekal and received rein-

der prevailed throughout the town. "Dr. Kraus met me on my entrance to Johannesburg and rode by my side to the government offices, where he introduced me to the heads of the several departments, all of whom acceded to my request that they would continue to carry on their. respective duties until they could be relieved of them.

"Johannesburg is very empty, but a good crowd of people assembled in the main square by the time the British flag | President Kruger left. The Boer troops was being hoisted. A royal salute was were dismissed from the forts at Pretoria three cheers for the Queen were given. At the end of the ceremonies the geventh and Eleventh Divisions marched in a panic and believed that Roberts was past with the Naval Brigade, the heavy artillery and two brigade divisions of the Royal Field Artillery. Gen. Ian Hamilton's column and the cavalry division and mounted infantry were too far away to take part in the ceremony. The troops looked very workmanlike and evidently took keen interest in the proceedings.

"The Fourteenth and Naval Brigade have been left in Johannesburg to preserve order, while the remainder of the force is encamped north of town on the Pre-

Scouts Shot at Johannesburg.

PRETORIA, May 31 (delayed in transmission.)-Johannesburg was formally handed over to the British at Il o'clock this morning in an orderly manner. Lord Roberts was accompanied by a small force The banks are guarded. There was a slight engagement outside Johannesburg, and some Australian scouts were shot in street fighting. After this a message was sent the nearest British general notifying that the town would not be defended.

OTHER DISPATCHES FROM ROBERTS. French Holding a Position North of

Johannesburg-Colville's March. LONDON, June 2, 10:30 a. m .- Lord Roberts reports to the secretary of state for

war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, as fol-

"Johannesburg, May 31, 9:40 a. m.-French's report of his operations during May 25 and 20 reached me at 3 a. m. to was opposed throughout his march, but managed to drive off the enemy from the strong positions they successively held with very little loss and is now holding the place which I directed him to do, north of Johannesburg. Two officers were wounded and two men were killed and twenty-seven wounded."

3:14 p. m .- The War Office has also re ceived the following from Lord Roberts: "Johannesburg, June 1, 9:25 p. m.-Sir Henry Colville, in reporting the arrival of the Highland Brigade at Heilbron, May 29. states that he was opposed more or less the whole way from Ventersburg. Eight men were killed and four officers and thirty-two men were wounded. Colville says that the Lancashire battery of field artillery did excellent work. Grant's naval guns were most valuable and the troops behaved in a most soldierly manner throughout the

trying march. Rundle telegraphs that his casualties were thirty-two killed and 150

mysterious. From the fact that General DAVED French's report took two days to reach the commander-in-chief at Johannesburg, it is believed that either French must be many miles north of that city or that he is having trouble with his communications. The former is generally accepted as the most probable, and it is surmised that Lord Roberts's vague phrase setting forth that French is "Now likely holding the place which I directed him to do, north of Johannesburg," means that his position is quite close to Pretoria. The additional fact that Lord Roberts's dispatch published to-day is dated four hours earlier than the one given out yesterday, and that it takes the proceedings no further than May 31, leads to the conclusion that some important movement is on foot, or that Lord Roberts himself has not been able to keep his lines clear behind him. Possibly the next place Lord Roberts will be heard from will be Pretoria. It seems that French should certainly be within striking distance of the capital to-day.

General Rundle appears to have returned contemplates an early forward movement. Boer prisoners say that fifty men were killed and many wounded in the recent fight. The Cologne Gamette publishes a letter from State Secretary Reitz, dated April 26, saying: "The British government promises the British nation that the cost of the war will be defrayed by the Boers. But as the latter will not be in a position to pay, Great Britain must obtain the money from the gold mines which will thereby be mulcted of half of the net profits, whereas the Transvaal never levies a special tax on gold. The instigators of the war, Rhodes, Wernher, Beit and others, will suffer most. In addition, the British will have to maintain a garrison of 50,000 men, the cost of which the mines will also have to pay. As soon as the British troops are withdrawn wars and rebellions will break out not for years, but for centuries. For England this means a constant source of trouble, annoyance and bloodshed."

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Spenser Wilkinson Thinks Roberts

May Be in Front of Pretoria. LONDON, June 3 .- Spenser Wilkinson reviewing the events of the week in South Africa for the Associated Press said: "The situation can clearly be understood if we in the first instance neglect the Pretoria telegrams. Lord Roberts advanced from the Vaal in two columns, he himself with the main body, following the line of the railway, and Generals French and Hamilton keeping pace with him a short march to the left and slightly in advance.

"On Monday night General Roberts was at Klip river station, the left wing column being south of Klip river berg. The Boers retreated before General Roberts, but resisted the left wing.

"On Tuesday night General Roberts was at Germiston and the left wing near Florida, just west of Johannesburg.

"On Wednesday morning General Roberts summoned Johannesburg and agreed to give twenty-four hours delay before entering the town, which, however, he surrounded with troops. Generals French and Hamilton were kept away from the town and oushed forward.

"On Thursday General Roberts entered Johannesburg and made a formal occupation. He held a review of two divisions, and then, leaving a brigade to garrison the town, he put his main body into camp to the north of the Pretoria road on Friday morning. At that time French and Hamilton were well forward toward Pretoria. Very likely General French was east of the railway, and the remainder of the army within two easy marches of the Boer capi-

"Meantime Lord Roberts's communications were well covered and the Free State forces were receiving punishment. Tuesday General Rundle defeated the Free forcements from the Third Brigade. On the same day the Highland Brigade, which had marched north from Ventersburg, en-

"On Thursday the Free Staters near

tered Heilbron.

Ficksburg were reported from Maseru to have been surrounded by Generals Brabant and Rundle, which proves that General Brabant has an infantry brigade, which, though not Hundle's may be Chermside's. "Now, as to Pretoria. On Wednesday made its arrangements. The burghers were close at hand. These facts were telegraphed here by two independent witnesses. "Our news of Lord Roberts was twentyfour hours old, and there was nothing improbable in his troops being where Pretoria reported them to be. Therefore we were ready to believe that Pretoria would be occupied on Thursday. Now it is clear that Pretoria telegrams expected the occu-

"General Roberts must now be before Pretoria, but the evidence is not sufficient to enable us to judge whether he has met serious resistance. There might be slight difficulty if the Boers have reoccupied the forts, but in all probability the entry into Pretoria will not be long delayed. The Boer military power is now completely broken and the war practically is over, although the complete occupation of the country will take some time and probably will be delayed by many guerrilla bands. "President Kruger may form a band at Lydenberg, which, however, can do no great harm, as General Buller will move up to the Delagoa bay railway and stop Kruger's supplies. So soon as the British have all the railways, flying columns will quickly make an end to all great opposition and the Lydenburg region can be dealt with at leisure."

nation two or three days too soon.

CONGRESS OF AFRIKANDERS.

Britain Denounced and Independence of Republics Demanded.

GRAAFREINET, Cape Colony, May 31 --The People's Congress opened here to-day. Of those present many were Dutch clergy-Villiers, brother of Chief Justice De Villiers, presided. Mr. Pretorius, a member of the Legislative Assembly, offered a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of a majority of Cape Colonists, the chief immediate cause of the war was the unwarranted, intolerable interference of the Minof the South African Republics. A member, speaking in support of the resolution, said 'Can we take the English hand that perhaps is stained with the blood of my brothall speeches. The resolution was adopted

Other resolutions presented affirmed that if the republics were annexed the peace and prosperity of the country would be irretrievably wrecked, and that in order to in-Lord Reberts's reports are somewhat " (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

ATTEMPTING TO MASSACRE "FOR-EIGN DEVILS" NEAR TIEN-TSIN.

Party of Thirty Attacked by Seven Huadred Chinese Rebels While Trying to Escape from Pao-Ting-Fu.

FOUR KILLED, FOUR WOUNDED

SIX WOMEN AND A CHILD WITH THE PARTY OF FOREIGNERS.

Expedition Sent from Tien-Tsin to Rescue the Survivors, Who Are About Ten Miles Away.

DISTURBANCE AT PEKING

ARRIVAL OF BLUE JACKETS HAS HAD AN EXCELLENT EFFECT.

Little Done by the Authorities Towards the Suppression of the Boxers in Country Districts.

LONDON, June 2.-Dispatches from Tien-Tsin, China, report that the Boxers have grown very bold and are now not far from that city. A cablegram, dated yesterday, says: "The French consulate has received information from priests at Pao-Ting-Fu that thirty foreigners, including six women and a child, who were attempting to escape from Pao-Ting-Fu to Tien-Tsin in toats, were attacked by over seven hurdred Boxers, armed with rifles and spears. Many of the foreigners were wounded; four were killed outright, but the fate of the remainder of the party is unknown. Having little ammunition, however, it is considered impossible that they could hold out against their assailants." Another dispatch, dated to-day, says: "The foreigners who escaped from Pao-Ting-Fu are ten miles from here. Four of the party have been killed and four are wounded. An expedition is proceeding to their relief."

A cablegram from Peking, dated yesterday, says: "American and other foreign guards, numbering 349, arrived here in the midst of the dragon festival. The streets were crowded and though the people were greatly interested in the annual spectacle no manifestation of hostility was made. The presence of the guards has already had a marked effect on the bearing of the Chinese toward foreigners. The excitement in the adjacent country has been much allayed, but many Christian refugees are still flocking into the city. The Boxers are evidently moving afield. Unfortunately no leaders of the Boxers have been arrested. though their capture would have been easy. All the government has done has been to occupy the scenes of the disturbances and no real repressive measures have been taken."

Shanghai reports that the Empress dowager has ordered the governor of Shan-Si to arrest Lin, the Chinese manager of the Peking syndicate; Kia, chief of the Shan-Si commercial bureau, and Fan, a leading banker, on the ground that they are danserous characters, but really because they are connected with British enterprises.

CHINESE BOW WONGS.

Reformers Who Are Said to Have Li Hung Chang's Support.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.-Advices from Honolulu state that Li Hung Chang has written a lengthy letter to the Bow Wong | MUSI adherents in Honolulu, indorsing their course and expressing a hope for the ultimate success of the Bow Wong reform novement. It is also stated that the Bow Wong sympathizers in China have forwarded several thousand dollars to be distributed among the sufferers from the plague fires in Honolulu. Leong Yem Man. a prominent merchant in Honolulu, in an interview, stated that Li Hung Chang is favorable to the Bow Wong cause, and that if the Wong adherents prove to him that they will protect the young Emperor, he will give them all the official encouragement and support in his power, whereat the Wongs of Honolulu express themselves as greatly encouraged, and say they will carry out the work of the organization at the risk of their lives.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Many Indiana Methodists in the Region of Disturbance.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., June 2.-Considerable alarm is felt here for the safety of the Rev. J. H. Pyke and wife, of this place. who are Methodist missionaries in China. Mr. Pyke has charge of the Lanchow district, west of Peking, which has always been a dangerous place. Arthur Pyke, a clerk in the Kokomo postoffice, says his parents are stationed in the thick of the children has heard from them for some being. They have been driven from their and Mrs. Pyke have been in China twenty-five years, and all their children were born there.

Other Indiana Methodist missionaries in Shelbyville; Miss Ella Shaw, of Moore's Hill; Miss Luella Masters, of Thorntown. and Miss Alice Linman, of Leesburg. None men, commoners and bondites. Mr. De of these is known to be in the vicinity of the recent massacres, and it is thought they are in no present danger.

Outlook Is Ominous.

CHICAGO, June 2.-Among the missionaries in Peking, China, and adjoining re-"The outlook is most ominous. Both the of friendship after the war, and asked thing efficient against the 'Boxers' have Y., who went to Mexico for a hunting and counsel for his defense." been degraded by the governor of the prov- fishing trip last January, and has not since

> James Salver Charged with Murder. ing of Jan. 27 last. The cause of the death of striking out the provision, Mr. Teller both houses and of all parties in express- and bewilder the Republicans. It was a KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.- James Sal- | was not ascertained. The man registered | maintained that the alleged criminal ought | ing the belief that Congress will adjourn | dismal failure as a coup. The Republicans yer, who recently purchased a dairy in the as Charles Higbee.

outskirts of Kansas City, was arrested here to-day on a charge of murder. R. Will Davis, of Independence, Mo., mysteriously disappeared from Luther, O. T., in March last. After Davis's disappearance his fine team and wagon were sold in Guthrie by a man who accompanied him into the Territory, and it is charged that the same man impersonated Davis and drew \$460 of Davis's money from a Guthrie bank. Salyer, it is alleged, is the man who ac-

PROSPECTIVE LYNCHING.

companied Davis to the Territory.

Thirteen-Year-Old Girl Criminally Assaulted and Murdered.

MOBILE, Ala., June 2.- The body of Miss Winnerstein, thirteen years of age, was found in the woods two miles from Biloxi. Miss., this afternoon. She had been criminally assaulted and killed. Two negroes are suspected of the crime. One was captured on a Louisville & Nashville train at Bay St. Louis. He will be taken to Biloxi to-night and will reach there at 1 o'clock. Several posses are searching for the other suspect, and are taking up all the negroes they can find. One posse is from Biloxi and one from Mississippi City, MR. and one from Gulfport.

ANOTHER BANK WRECKED

Several Thousand Dollars in Cash Secured by Burglars.

NEW LIBSON, Wis., June 2.- The Bank of New Libson, owned by W. H. H. Cash, was burglarized early to-day and several thousand dollars in cash taken. The safe was blown with nitroglycerin and the building partially wrecked. The explosion was terrific. There is no clew to the perpetrator, although two strangers, who have been seen around town for several days and who have disappeared, are suspected. The bank will suspend business pending repairs.

TWO BOLD HIGHWAYMEN

THEY HOLD UP THREE STAGES AND A PRIVATE CONVEYANCE,

Take Guns from United States Cavalrymen and Rob Passengers, Including a College President.

RAYMOND, Cal., June 2.-One of the poldest robberies ever committed in Calidiers were held up by two highwaymen, and Capt. E. E. Wilcox, in command of sixty-seven men of Troop F, Sixth Cavalry, from the Presidio, were close behind, en route to the Yosemite National Park. The hold-up occurred at a point two miles this side of Grub gulch, where the country is Buchanan and another trooper had gone shead of the cavalry to make arrangements for selecting a camping place. The highwaymen suddenly appeared masked, and, getting the drop on the troopers, took away their guns and held the troopers till the

stages arrived. The robbers then took a hat belonging to T. H. Griffiths, of the South Pacific Company, a passenger on the stage, and collected \$150 from the passengers, after which he ordered the driver to go on. Each stage was successively held up, the robbers getting about \$350. The mail and express matter was not molested.

Among the passengers robbed was Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California.

RATHBONE CANNOT VISIT THE UNITED STATES AT PRESENT.

His Presence in Cuba Required During Investigation of the Postal Frands-Reeves Out of Jail.

YAVANA, June 2.-The rumors having reached the authorities that Mr. Rathbone intended leaving the Island of Cuba, he was notified that his presence was absolutely required in Havana until the investigation into the postal affairs had been completed. The postal officials now in charge state there are most cogent reasons why Mr. Rathbone should remain in Cuba, even if they were compelled to resort to force to keep him there. It is understood that additional important facts connecting the officials with postal frauds have been brought to the ears of the authorities, who, however, wish to avoid even the appearance of harshness in dealing with those

Mr. Rathbone explicitly denies any intention of departing from Havana, but, notwithstanding this, a summons was issued "Boxer" atrocities, and as none of the by one of the judges for him, which was made returnable at the time the steamer time fears are entertained for their well | Havana sailed. The principal reason for the issuance of the summons was to obtain, posts several times by uprisings and have under oath, Mr. Rathbone's statement rehad narrow escapes from massacre. Mr. | garding Neely. The proceedings were held in secret, only the judge, clerks, attorneys and Mr. Rathbone being present. What occurred at the hearing is not yet known. China are Rev. and Mrs. Wilber Walker, of \$1,500, which was deposited. The sum of of Greencastle; Miss Minnie Wilson, of \$1,000 was cabled to him from the United States this morning.

HIGBEE PROBABLY DEAD.

Preacher Who Went to Mexico on Hunting and Fishing Trip.

of Charles Highee was found dead in his give him in Cuba. room in a hotel in that city on the morn-

MADE APPLICABLE TO AMERICANS TEMPORARILY IN THE ISLAND.

Bill for the Extradition of Alleged Criminals Passed by the Senate After Several Hours' Debate.

ONE AMENDMENT DEFEATED

AND THE IMPORTANT MEASURE ADOPTED WITHOUT DIVISION.

Will Now Go to House and Possibly Conference, and Become a Law Some Time This Week.

FAIRBANKS SATISFIED

HIS SPEECH EXPLAINING SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE BILL.

Five Important Appropriation Measures Yet to Be Acted on Before Congress Adjourns.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 2 .- Senator Fairbanks is very well satisfied with getting his Cuban extradition bill through the Senate to-day. As it is a substitute for the House bill it will go to conference unless that body accepts it. Even with that looks as though it would be a law by the middle of next week. The bill is aimed at

Charles F. W. Neely and his kind, who may think public office in Cuba is a "private snap" with which they can do as they please. Mr. Fairbanks closed the debate on the measure, and his explanation of its scope and purposes silenced all opposition. The bill provides for the extradition of persons who have committed certain crimes in Cuba from the United States to the island. As amended the bill provides that the alleged criminal shall be punished under the laws of Cuba as administered by Cuban courts. The last of the appro fornia occurred to-day, when three of the priation bills-the general deficiency-was Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company's passed, as also was the emergency river stages, a private conveyance and two sol- and harbor bill, providing for numerous surveys and for certain other public works. who were not aware that Major Rucker | The session was concluded with eulogies on the late Representative Green, of Ne-

Soon after the Senate convened to-day a concurrent resolution was adopted providing for the printing of 16,000 sets of messages and papers of the President, 10,thickly settled with chapparal. Sergeant | 000 sets to be sold at the actual cost of publication and 6,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Senate and House. Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee

braska.

on interoceanic canals, made a request that the so-called Hepburn-Nicaragua canal bill be made the special order for consideration at 2 p. m. on Monday, Dec. 10-the second Monday of the next session Mr. Morgan said he realized the impossibility of obtaining consideration of the bi at this session. His request was agreed to. When morning business was concluded the Senate resumed consideration of the general deficiency bill. An amendment was offered by Mr. Morgan, and agreed to, appropriating \$13,580 to reimburse the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua, for expenditures in aid of the commission authorized by act of Congress known as the Ludlow commission, for inspection and

survey of the Nicaragua canal. An amendment was offered, and after some discussion agreed to, to pay an extra month's salary to the employes of the Senate and House of Representatives.

After several minor amendments his been made to the bill it was reported to the Senate, the amendments agreed to and the bill passed. This is the last of the general appropriation bills.

TO ADJUST A DEBT. Mr. Allison called up a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury the secretary of the interior and the attorney general of the United States to make settlement and adjustment with the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company, of its indebtedness to the United States.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment providing that the commission created by the bill should not accept less than the full claim of the United States, principal and interest. In support of his amendment Mr. Harris contended that there was an effort being made to settle a debt of \$4,200,000 due by the railroad to the United States government for about \$500,000. The amendment was rejected-16 to 32.

Mr. Harris then offered another amendment providing that the commission created by the bill should report to Congress in order that its work might be reviewed. This amendment, too, was rejected -18 to 37. The bill was passed as it came from the House.

A conference was ordered on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and Messrs. Allison, Hale and Cockrell were named as The emergency river and harbor bill pro-

viding for numerous surveys and for other purposes, was taken up and read, the committee amendments being agreed to. After W. H. Reeves has been released on bail being amended slightly by individual Sena-

judiciary committee for the House bill providing for the extradition of alleged criminals from the United States to Cuba, was called up by Mr. Fairbanks.

EL PASO, Tex., June 2.-United States | sion exists for securing to the accused a Consul Charles W. Kindrick, of Ciudad de speedy and fair trial for such offense where in the House by a motion to concur as soon gions being terrorized by the "Boxers" is Juarez, is in receipt of a letter from Con- he will be informed of the nature and as a disagreement is reported. No exact amend the bill in accordance with their istry in London with the internal affairs Miss Mary Porter, of Chicago. In a letter sul General Hanna, at Monterey, and of a cause of the accusation and be confronted received here to-day Miss Porter says: telegram from the department at Wash- with the witnesses against him, and have ington relative to the whereabouts of the compulsory process for obtaining witnesses military and the civil officers who did any- | Rev. Charles Higbee, of New Rochelle, N. | in his favor, and have the assistance of | District of Columbia bill presents no seri- | political capital for expenditure in the present

Mr. Hoar, chairman of the committee on | hospital item will clear the way for the | nothing in the bill should apply to labor ince, and all the men arrested have been been been heard from. The last word of him judiciary, antagonized the amendment, entire bill. The deficiency bill covers the unions or other organizations created for er?" The chairman advised moderation of released by his orders. As his brother is was at Laredo, Tex., Jan. 21. Information | holding that every American had the viceroy at Tien-Tsin and both are nephews | received here to-night from Mexico City | rights assured to him in this country as it | The emergency river and harbor bill, which | labor or other conditions under which labor of the Empress dowager appeals seem not is that a man answering the description was proposed by the provision quoted to

to be satisfied to be tried by the courts

now in existence in Cuba under the authority of the United States.

MR. MASON'S REMARKS.

Mr. Mason hoped no change would be made in the bill. There would be no trouble in securing the conviction of a guilty person in the Cuban courts. "We may have

imitated Spain in robbing the Cubans," he said, "but we do not propose to imitate Spain in allowing criminals to escape." Mr. Mason insisted that no American citizen should be tried anywhere in the world unless assured of an impartial trial.

Mr. Tillman said it seemed to him that when an American accepted an appointment in Cuba and then broke the law and brought disgrace upon his country at the same time he ought to take the consequences as they might be meted out to him by the laws of the country where he had committed his crime.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, thought the provision ought to be stricken from the measure. "It would be little less than a shocking outrage," said he, "if a law were enacted by which a person going from here to Cuba, there committing a crime and then returning to the United States, should find a safe asylum here and go unwhipped of justice."

"If we cannot obtain for a man a fair trial in Cuba," said Mr. Bacon, "it is our own fault, as we have full control there, and we cannot escape responsibility for it." Mr. Bacon referred to the alleged conspiracy of Captain Carter with Gaynor and Greene at Savannah, Ga., whereby, he said, the government was swindled out of about \$2,000,000. He said Gaynor and Greene were the men who had committed the offense, while Carter was in a prison. A federal judge in New York has refused recently to extradite Gaynor and Greene to Georgia for trial and they were free now. He cited this instance, he said, to indicate a fear that a majority of criminals at whom the pending bill was aimed might

In opposing the amendment Mr. Caffery said every American citizen ought to be assured of a fair trial before being extradited. MR. FAIRBANKS'S SPEECH.

cept the amendment. There had been a divergence of opinion in the judiciary committee as to the provision, but he had favored its elimination from the beginning. In conclusion Mr. Fairbanks said: "By the first article of the treaty of peace we have taken upon ourselves the duty during our occupancy of Cuba of protecting life and property in the island. Without some legislative provision there is no authority vested in any department of the government to deliver fugitive criminals to the fore, that the Congress clothe the executo enable it to return to Cuba those whose return is demanded because of some infracisland. They cannot be tried here. There is tablished and sanctioned by the military its passage at the earliest possible moment. As heretofore observed, courts are in full future. operation in the island, exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction under our military aulaws should be speedily returned to the island, there to answer to the demands of military governor and governing authorities of Cuba will request the return of fugitives from justice unless there be good and substantial cause therefor. We must uphold their hands in the arduous and delicate task they have undertaken and show to the world that under the administration of the United States the laws of Cuba will be rigidly enforced against any and every awbreaker."

After Senators Rawlins, Hale and Hoar had spoken briefly on the amendment it was stricken out-46 to 10-and the bill passed without division.

The Philippine bill was taken up an Mr. Clay made a speech on the tremendous growth of public expenditures since early

days. Mr. Allison presented a conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was adopted.

the Philippine question. Mr. Allen presented a resolution in memory of the late William L. Greene, a Republican, from Nebraska. Eulogies were pronounced by Senators Allen, Turner and Thurston. Resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the Senate were adopted, and then, as an additional mark of respect, the Senate, at 5:45 p. m., adjourned until Mon-

day at 10 a. m. CONDITION OF LEGISLATION. Five Important Appropriation Bills t

Be Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, June 2 .- As the session of Congress draws to a close five important acted on, although there is no apprehenments including provision for the St. Louis | that; we have here in this and the extension of the life of the In- trusts in articles will come up in the House on Monday. holding out firmly.

est is centered, will be brought to an issue | detail. programme is in view on the other items, and it will be largely a matter of confer- | ful. The last amendment proposed by them ence action during the closing hours. The | was intended to make untold quantities of ous obstacles, as an agreement on the idential campaign this year. It was that fag ends, which can be readily adjusted. the purpose of regulating wages, hours of is not strictly an appropriation bill, has is performed. This amendment they held passed the Senate. The condition of the back to the last, expecting to find in it a In a somewhat caustic speech, in favor appropriation bills warrants the leaders of coup de politique which would utterly dasse

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MR. LITTLEFIELD'S ANTI-TRUST BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Vote in Favor of the Measure Was 273, and Mr. Mann, of Illinois, Was the Whole Minority.

SPEECH BY MR. OVERSTREST

N WHICH HE SCORED DEMOCRATS FOR JANUS-LIKE ATTITUDE.

Pretended to Be Eager to Repress Trusts, Yet Defeated Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

FOR DEMOCRATS SURPRISE

WHO ATTEMPTED TO MAKE POLITI-CAL CAPITAL, BUT DID NOT.

Amendment Exempting Labor Organ-

izations Promptly Supported by Republicans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 2.-By 273 yeas to 1 nay, the Littlefield anti-trust bill passed the House this afternoon. Representative Overstreet, who reported the measure from Mr. Fairbanks said he was willing to ac- the judiciary committee, occupied thirty minutes in making a detailed explanation of the bill. He began by commenting on the strange fact that, while the Democratic and Populist parties have rent the air with their denunciations of trusts and have, in their platforms, formally declared in favor of legislation restraining them, yet when an effort is made to engraft upon the statute books practical and consistent legislation in restraint of trusts, the members of those parties have placed every possible obstacle in the way of the enactment of authorities in Cuba. It is necessary, there- such legislation. He showed that the Constitution does not confer on Congress the tive department with the necessary power | full power necessary to control trusts and crush them where they are evil, and then recited the action of the Democratic and tion of the criminal laws in force in the Populist minority in joining hands yesterday to prevent the passage through the no tribunal here having jurisdiction. They | House of the amendment to the Constitumust be tried there, according to the due | tion so as to enlarge the powers of Conand orderly procedure of the tribunals es- gress as to enable it to grapple with trusts in an effective manner. Democratic and authority of the United States. There need | Populistic support having failed, Mr. Overbe no apprehension that those who are ac- street declared that "the situation, therecused and returned to the Island under the fore, is that the Republican party must provisions of the pending measure will fail | fight this battle alone, because it received in securing speedy justice. It is of the ut- no aid from the other parties of the counmost importance that it should be put upon | try and the action of yesterday demonstrated that it can expect none in the

"The proposed constitutional amendmen having failed," he continued, "we are left thority, and all violators of the criminal to the only other means of solution, and that is the bill sideration, which goes to the justice. It will not be presumed that the fines and limits of present constitutional power. It amends strengthens the present anti-trust law enacted by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President July 2, 1890." Mr. Overstreet then analyzed the two proposals of the Democratic party for the control of trusts and eradication of their evils, publicity as urged by Bourke Cockran, and the removal of all custems duties on articles made or produced by trusts, as proposed by the present Democratic leaders of the House. On these heads

"It was suggested that publicity in the business of these concerns would be ample to disclose their operations and in that way reach a solution. That nature of legislation commended itself fairly well to the committee, I will say, but publicity, while reasonable requirements must be general in its operations, so that if we would seek Mr. Stewart then addressed the Senate on | to disclose the operations of large concerns we cannot escape the necessity of applying the law to small concerns. Hence, the committee was of the opinion that the injury which would result to the small concerns, doing a limited business only. and in no way likely or even possible to grow into a monopoly, would overweigh by far the benefits which would result by requiring the large concerns to submit to

this method of publication. FREE TRADE NOT A REMEDY. "The second proposition was to obtain by legislation absolute free trade in all articles made or produced by the so-called trusts and monopolies. This process of legislation was entirely consistent with Democratic policies of legislation. They have alappropriation bills remain to be finally ways, since their birth, favored absolute free trade. But we were confronted with sion that any of them will cause serious | the situation that that would not be sufdelay. These are the Military Academy ficiently effective, for the reason that bill, with the important amendments add- trusts and monopolies exist in absolute ed by the Senate giving General Miles the | free-trade countries, and hence the withrank of lieutenant general and Adjutant | drawal of the tariff from any article which General Corbin the rank of major general; may perhaps be controlled by a trust would the sundry civil bill, with Senate amend- | not in itself solve the question. More than exposition, \$2,750,000 for the Mississippi river | try evidences of monopolies and which dustrial Commission; the naval bill, with no protection under our tariff laws, armor and an armor factory the chief and consequently we are led to the items of contest; the District of Columbia | reasonable conclusion that the action of bill, on which a prolonged contest is going | the tariff upon these articles is in no wise on over a local hospital, and the deficiency responsible for the development of a busibill. It is expected that the Military Acad- ness into the magnitude of a monopoly. emy bill and the Miles-Corbin amendment | These proposals of the Democratic members of the House to throw open the doors tors, it was reported to the Senate and probably on motion to concur without go- and destroy the protective policy which the ing to conference. The naval conferees Republican party has advocated and estab-The substitute proposed by the Senate have vainly sought to get together on con- lished were only made for the simple and tested items, and another meeting has been | bold purpose of injecting into this question arranged for Monday. Both sides are the political element upon which they depend for their stock in trade." The alter-The sundry civil conference covers many native, Mr. Overstreet explained, was to Mr. Stewart proposed to strike out the big items, and it is probable this will be amend and strengthen the existing antiprovision of the proposed law that the the last bill completed. The St. Louis ex- trust law as proposed by the bill under judge "shall be satisfied that proper provi- position amendment, in which much inter- consideration, which he then explained in

The Democrats made numerous efforts to States' rights theories, but were unsuccess. supported it almost to a man. Mr. Bab-